



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR. Jas. Pollock, of Northumberland FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. George Barsie, of Allegheny. FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. Daniel M. Smyser, of Montgomery

—[H. Hor.]—The Thermometer, yesterday, in this place, stood at 92 deg.

Mr. Pollock on the Stump.

Hon. James Pollock left Milton on Friday last for Pittsburg, with the view of meeting the people at different points in the west, and addressing them on the various issues involved in the present campaign. The following are the appointments so far as determined by the Committee:

Pittsburg, Tuesday, Sept. 5th. Beaver, Wednesday, " 6th. Butler, Thursday, " 7th. New Castle, Friday, " 8th. Mercer, Saturday, " 9th. Meadville, Monday, " 11th. Erie, Tuesday, " 12th.

Terrible Mortality from Cholera.

There has been a terrible visitation from the cholera in the family of Mr. Aaron Daniels, a respectable farmer, residing about three miles north of Ottawa, Ill., and east of Fox river. The first victim was Miss Minerva Daniels, aged 17 years, who died on Saturday evening, on Monday night, Jonathan Daniels, son, aged 20 years; Ruth Ann Daniels, aged 14 years; Judith Daniels, aged 11 years; Aaron Daniels aged 4 years; and on Thursday morning, Mrs. Aaron Daniels, aged about 40 years. The family was widely connected, and among the visitors the following fell victims: On Monday evening, George Head, son of Thomas Head, aged 17 years; Louisa Parker, child of Mrs. Parker, daughter of Aaron Daniels; Mrs. B. Flemings, sister of Mrs. A. Daniels; Alvah Channel, living with A. Daniels; Miss Kingsley, school teacher, who had been boarding in the family; and Mr. Garret Galvin, who had assisted in burying the family of Mr. Daniels. The disease spread in no other families.

—[A Party]—of one hundred and twenty-five emigrants, from New England for Kansas, went up Lake Erie on Thursday last. They take with them six engines from Rochester, and some patent grist mills from Buffalo. A second Kansas party, from Massachusetts, with twenty-five from New York, reached Albany the preceding day. They are three hundred strong.

—[The wheat crop of Wisconsin is reported to be abundant. The granaries of the farmers were never filled more plentifully.

—[A watermelon, weighing forty four and a half pounds, was sold in Yorkville, S. C. last week, for \$1.

Monroe County.

The Democratic delegates are unanimously in favor of the renomination of Mr. Asa Packer, of Carbon county, for Congress, and of the nomination of Mr. James H. Walton, of Monroe county, for State Senator, in place of Mr. E. W. Hamlin, whose term of service has expired. We have heard it said that Mr. Packer does not wish to continue in Congress, and that after he shall be re-nominated he will decline. The reason assigned is the pressure of his large private business. We hope there is no foundation for this report; not that we want to have Mr. Packer re-elected, far from it; but we do desire that the people of this Congressional district should have an opportunity to pass judgment on his course upon the Nebraska bill. We are not full in the belief that in case he should be the candidate he would be defeated; but we are confident that his majority would be so greatly reduced as to amount to a very decided rebuke, and we are not without hopes that he would be entirely overthrown. We do not say this lightly, or in the way of political gasconade; but from an inwrought conviction that Mr. Packer can be beaten by an independent anti-Nebraska democrat of good abilities and unexceptionable character.—Homesdale Democrat.

—[It is said there will not be potatoes enough in Washington county for seed!

—[Mr. Mott, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, says he is not a Know Nothing. Any man could easily say that. For instance, ask a Free Mason whether he belongs to the brick-layer's society.

The New York Tribune has reduced the size of its paper on account of "the present calamitous depression in all kinds of business, as protracted as it is universal.

Death by Cholera.

A singular death by cholera occurred, a few days since, at Cranbury. A lady was attacked with the disease, and apparently died. Her friends proceeded to prepare the body for the shroud, when signs of life were shown. Some hours subsequently, another change took place when it was again thought that death had claimed its own, and the spirit of the victim flown. Arrangements were accordingly made the second time to lay out the body, when again symptoms of life were manifest. Another day passed, and with it another change; when the hand of death was indissolubly laid upon the victim, and the troubled spirit passed from life.—Trenton American, August 31st.

[From the Bedford Chronicle.]

Rev. John Chambers, Again.

In another part of to-day's paper will be found a letter from the Rev. John Chambers, which has at last been wrong from him by the Philadelphia News. We invite the particular attention of our readers to it. It will be seen that the private letter which he boasted to have from Gov. Bigler does not accompany it. It will also be seen by those who heard his address in the Presbyterian Church in this place, that he does not directly deny in any particular, a single charge that we brought against him; but he gives as his recollection of what he did say, statements which he never made, and which, if made, would have altogether precluded the present controversy. His speech, we said at the time, and now repeat, was mainly intended to exert an influence in favor of Gov. Bigler; and for this purpose he spoke of his ability as a statesman, his excellence of character, and the earnestness of his zeal in the cause of temperance. For this purpose he went out of his way to introduce an account of the Governor's temperance experience in Clearfield county! With all this for Gov. Bigler, he never mentioned the name of Judge Pollock, and only once made a slight allusion to him.

Since reading the letter of Mr. Chambers, we have "compared notes" with a number of our citizens who heard his address, and their "recollections" in every essential point accords with ours. We now repeat what we before charged him with having said, and his "recollection" will not permit him to deny it. If he attempts to aver that he did not use in his address the following language in substance, we will prove it upon him by the simplest testimony.

1st. That Gov. Bigler had expressed to him in recent conversation, his willingness to sign any constitutional prohibitory liquor law that the Legislature might enact.

2d. That he had a letter from the Governor in his pocket (with a significant pressure of his hand upon his breeches pocket) in which the Governor assured him that he would sign any constitutional prohibitory liquor law.

3d. That he knew Gov. Bigler would sign any constitutional prohibitory liquor law; he believed the other candidates would do the same.

This is what we charged him in a former article with having said. If he still feels aggrieved, let him deny the above statements. They are distinctly made; and if false, they can be distinctly denied. The Gazette of the following week in complimenting the Reverend gentleman upon his able defence of the Governor, and in referring to our article, did not attempt to show wherein we had misrepresented him. The editor was an attentive auditor of the speech, and if he could have shown what part of it we mis-stated, he would not have been backward in doing so. We do not look for a denial from Mr. Chambers, the editor of the Gazette, or any one of the large number of persons who heard the address.—It cannot be successfully made, and will not therefore be attempted. But, if, contrary to our expectations, a denial is ventured upon, we will establish all we have said upon the most satisfactory authority. The only point in the letter of Mr. Chambers which approaches a contradiction of us, is this: "But Gov. Bigler has written no letter to me inconsistent with his manly letter to the Temperance Convention." Then the private letter of which he vaunted gave him no warrant for saying that "Gov. Bigler was in favor of any constitutional prohibitory liquor law that the Legislature might enact."—And Mr. Chambers did say, most distinctly and unequivocally, that he had such a letter in his pocket from Gov. Bigler.—If the letter was of the same import with that which the Temperance Convention pronounced unsatisfactory, there was no necessity for alluding to it at all, for every body had read that letter, and was as well acquainted with its meaning, perhaps, as the reverend lecturer himself.

In the warmth of his advocacy of the election of Gov. Bigler, the reverend gentleman permitted himself to be carried beyond the strict confines of truth, and he is now compelled to make the humiliating acknowledgment that he has not the letter of which he boasted. He is now forced to make the reluctant admission that he has mis-stated Gov. Bigler's position on the temperance question. He does not deny anything that we have charged against him, but simply makes the avowal that Gov. Bigler gave him no such assurances by letter as those which he made for him in this place. And it will be remarked, further, that he does not attempt to deny what he said about his assurances "from the lips of the Governor." The awkwardness of his retreat, amid the "vulgar clamor" for "that letter," and his assumption of virtuous indignation against those who are endeavoring to defeat his favorite, only serve to place him in a more ridiculous attitude before the public.

With the rapid twaddle of Mr. Chambers about the Know Nothings, this controversy has no concern. The public have not yet manifested much anxiety to discover the opinions of Mr. Chambers on

that or any other subject, and his crocodile lachrymations over the "poor forgers" will not much engage their sympathies, nor serve to avert attention (as they were no doubt intended) from the question at issue. What the public have demanded, and now require from Mr. Chambers, is that letter in which Governor Bigler assured him he would sign any constitutional prohibitory liquor law.

He does not now deny that he has such a letter, but endeavors to make a false impression by saying that he has no letter inconsistent with the Governor's letter to the Temperance Convention. There may possibly be some difference of opinion in regard to its "consistency," and as Mr. Chambers is beginning to be considered a rather unsafe guide in this temperance progress, it would relieve the public if he would produce the letter and let them decide upon its contents. It at last remains from all Mr. Chambers has said, that Governor Bigler or himself, or both of them, are playing a dishonest, double game on the temperance question, and unless Mr. Chambers produces the letter, the odium of a gross attempt at political fraud lies justly with him.

The Mott Know Nothingism.

The Evening Argus of yesterday publishes a letter from Henry S. Mott, the Loco Foco candidate for Canal Commissioner, in reply to a letter from the Chairman of the State Committee, inquiring whether he is a Know Nothing, which letter the Argus pretends to regard as entirely satisfactory, and which, we have no doubt, will this morning be proclaimed by the Pennsylvania as conclusive against the charge made against him.

In being thus easily satisfied, these Loco Foco journals afford a striking proof of their insincerity and hypocrisy, and show clearly that a Know Nothing is only objectionable to them when he happens to be a Whig. Were they honest in their denunciations of the Order, they would not be satisfied with Mr. Mott's answer, but, eager to catch at anything that will throw the cloak of oblivion over his Know Nothingism, they do not hesitate to take a deniable as satisfactory, which if made by a Whig, they would pronounce wholly unsatisfactory. When the Clinton Tribune positively affirmed that James Pollock was not a member of an order called Know Nothings, both these journals bristled up at once and pronounced the denial as equivocal and unsatisfactory, declaring that the Order did not recognize the name of Know Nothings, but existed under the name of the Sons of the Sires of '76, but now when Mr. Mott answers in the same, and says that he is not connected with an Order called Know Nothings, though he says not a word about the "Sons of the Sires of '76," that is deemed entirely sufficient to satisfy Loco Foco scripples. Away with such hypocrisy. Let these journals be honest and straightforward in their opposition to the Order, or let them cease their clamor against it.

If Mr. Mott's letter be deemed satisfactory by them, we take it for granted that they will not have the hardihood to refuse to acknowledge a similar denial from Mr. Pollock as satisfactory; and now that Mr. Mott, one of their own candidates, has set the illustrious example of purification, we hope to see Judge Pollock follow it, and in doing so that he will adopt the very words of Mr. Mott's epistle, varying only that part relating to the Democratic party as to read that the only membership to which he confesses is the Whig party. If the Argus, which so valiantly calls upon us to retract our charge against Mr. Mott, will agree to receive a similar answer from Mr. Pollock as satisfactory, we may then be better prepared to take into serious consideration its demand to make a retraction. What say you, gentlemen? What is sauce for the goose should also be sauce for the gander. If you are willing to let Mr. Mott off on his own recognizance, you should be equally willing to treat Judge Pollock in the same way.

We annex Mr. Mott's letter:—

STROUBSBURG, Aug. 26th, 1854. J. Ellis Bonham, Esq., Chairman State Central Committee. DEAR SIR:—On my return home, after a considerable absence, I found awaiting my arrival yours of the 18th. In reply, I have to say that I am not connected with secret association organized for political purposes, commonly called Know Nothings, and that I have never made any promise, effort, or request, to be admitted as a member, or given the least intimation that I would do so. The only political membership to which I confess is that of the Democratic party of the Union, bound in the bonds of the constitution, and the glorious and liberal principles which have demonstrated the problem of self-government, which has made our country the beacon light of freedom for a wondering and admiring world.

In the love of those principles I have always lived and expect to die. Very Respectfully, H. S. MOTT.

HEAVY IMMIGRATION.—Over 2,400 foreign immigrants arrived at New York on the 29th ultimo, some 1,900 of whom were from Liverpool.

—[A negro woman died lately in Virginia at the great age of 140 years.

—[It is said that every child of Queen Victoria costs the English government \$500,000 yearly.

—[Pick-pockets are so numerous in Massachusetts that it is said they will soon put up a candidate for Governor.

—[Many women powder their faces that their skin may seem white, it is as a poultice for an old hen, that it may pass for a tender chicken.

Foreign News.

Four Days Later from Europe. Arrival of the Pacific.

The U. S. mail steamer Pacific arrived at New York on Sunday, with Liverpool dates to the morning of the 23d ult. The Africa arrived out at 6 1/2 A. M. on the 20th.

The fall of Bomarsund is confirmed by this arrival. It appears that a considerable part of the garrison had retired before the attack, leaving only a garrison of two thousand, and it was intended to evacuate and destroy the works entirely; but the attack of the allies prevented this intention from being carried out. The attacking force amounted to twelve thousand, mostly French, and the fleet, or a portion of it, seems also to have fired upon the works.

Fifteen sail of the line, of which four ships and four steamers were French, are stated to have lain within range of the works during the fight, and probably a part of them, at least, participated in it. The credit of the victory, such as it is, is given to the French. The loss was not great, the French having about 120 killed, and the British only 3 or 4.

The detached forts Taze and Nottieh were first taken! They were garrisoned by about 120 men each. Fort Taze was attacked by the French, and of its defenders, seventy were killed or wounded, leaving only thirty-five captured unhurt. Port Nottieh seems to have made less resistance, as 115 prisoners were taken in it.

The attack on the main fortress then commenced. One account says it was bombarded from 5 A. M. on the 15th, to 2 P. M. on the 16th, and that part of the works were blown up before proposals were made to surrender. About 1500 prisoners were taken, who were embarked on board the allied fleets. The capitulation is said by one account, to have taken place at 12:30 P. M. on the 16th. The allies claim to have captured a hundred pieces of cannon. Gen. Baraguay D'Hillieas, commanding the land forces, had a narrow escape, a cannon ball having passed between him and the aid-de-camp with whom he was conversing.

Admiral Napier had warned all neutral vessels to leave Riga before Aug. 10th. It was supposed that place would be next attacked.

The Elack Sea and Danube.

The Russian steamer, Vladimir, has again distinguished herself, by calling at the coaling station of Kosloo, where she coaled, destroyed two Turkish brig, and put to sea in safety. She is now said to have been on her way from the United States to Sebastopol.

The Crimean expedition is said to be temporarily deferred, on account of cholera and fever among the troops. It is asserted that 7000 French and 500 English have died of cholera at Varna.

Bucharest is quiet in the occupation of the Turks. The Austrians have not yet entered Wallachia, but it is again reported that orders for their march had been issued.

England.

A collision had occurred on the South Eastern and Brighton railway, by which two or three persons were killed and a hundred badly injured.

Spain.

Madrid is comparatively quiet. An important piece of news is, however, published by the Paris Patrie, to the following effect:

On the 13th, a deputation, composed of the leaders of the barricades and of the clubs, waited on Espartero, to request him to suppress the article in the decree convoking the Cortes, which lays down that the dynastic question cannot be discussed by the new Constituent Assembly. Espartero at first replied to the deputation, that they ought either to share the confidence reposed in him by the nation, or else govern in his place.

A long and warm discussion ensued, at the end of which, Espartero, in taking leave of the deputation, recommended them to address their petition to the Council of Ministers. The delegates withdrew in great excitement. Notwithstanding these dangerous symptoms, the Government is thought to be strong enough to carry out its policy.

Miscellaneous.

Considerable excitement existed at Berlin, from the circumstance that boats from the allied fleet had been discovered taking the soundings of the Prussians port of Memel.

The French government has made contracts at Danzig for winter supplies for the French fleet in the Baltic. This indicates the expectation of a protracted campaign.

Greece.

King Otho is again becoming contumacious. He now refuses to disband the irregular troops.

Singular Occurrence.—A singular occurrence, resulting in a melancholy manner, took place a few days since in the town of Hamburg, in this country. An Irishman was engaged in digging a well, and, after getting down to the depth of some eighteen feet, found signs of water very perceptible. At last he struck his pick through a thin layer of slate, when all at once, and with noise like thunder, sufficiently loud to be distinctly heard all over the neighborhood, a stream of mingled gas and water burst through the orifice, instantly killing the unfortunate man, and filling the well to the depth of ten or twelve feet with water. Gas still escapes profusely, and the water is in constant and violent motion, resembling a large cauldron of boiling fluid.—Buffalo Dem.

A new regulation permits the enlistment of boys from 16 to 20 in the Navy.

—[Never quarrel with the imperfections of your fellow man.

—[The Army expenses for the current year will cover \$7,600,000.

Frightful Calamity in Louisville.—Dis-tressing Loss of Life by the Fall of a Church.

The telegraph furnishes a brief account of an appalling tornado which visited Louisville, Ky., on Sunday the 7th ult. about 12 o'clock, while service was going on in the churches. The storm passed over that part of the city lying between Fifth and Twenty-first streets, and so great was its fury that fully 100 buildings were unroofed or otherwise injured, and others were completely demolished.

The Third Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets—a large brick edifice—was destroyed, roof, rafters and walls falling while the congregation were worshipping. Twenty persons were instantly crushed to death, and some ten or twenty others were seriously wounded; the scene was heartrending. In a few moments a large crowd assembled around the ruins and commenced an active search for the victims. A mother and her three children were found grieved in death. Another scene presented a father, mother and young child—the father dead and the mother mortally wounded, while their little child, placed between them, escaped unhurt, being protected by the forms of its parents. In other instances persons were extricated terribly bruised and maimed.

The catastrophe has stricken consternation into the very heart of the city, and its citizens are appalled beyond expression. The following is a list of killed: Mrs. Uldabe, and three children; Wm. Taylor and child; Mr. Godfrey; Mrs. Salisbury; Miss Heady; John McGowan; Mrs. Sweeney; Mrs. Martin, wife of John A. Martin, saddler; Mrs. Wicks, niece of Mrs. Martin; Mr. Harbour; Mr. McClelland; Mr. R. Dairs, a resident of new Albany; Mr. McBride and child.

It is thought that one or two others were killed, whose names have not been learned. A splendid block of four story houses recently erected on the north side of Main street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, was completely destroyed, and two or three men are supposed to be buried in the ruins. These buildings cost \$18,000.

The upper story of the rope and bagging factory of W. A. Richardson & Co., on Magazine street, was blown down, and the new city school house on the corner of Ninth and Magazine streets was unroofed. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The storm was also very severe in Jeffersonville, where four houses were blown down.

New York Markets.

Flour, &c.—The Flour market is heavy, and Western brand rather lower; sales 2500 bbls at \$9.50a\$10 for State; \$9.50a 9.75 for common Ohio; \$10.25a11 for extra; \$10.25a10.37 for extra Michigan, and \$10.50a11.25 for extra Genesee. Canadian flour is nominally the same. Southern flour is dull; sales 2500 bbls at \$8.75, a 10.50 for the whole range; sales of 60 bbls superfine Rye flour at \$8.75; 100 bbls Western corn meal at \$1.12 1/2.

Grain.—Wheat market heavy; sales 3000 bush. Genesee at \$2.12 1/2a2.15. 1000 good white Sothorn at \$1.97, and 400 red do at \$1.87. Rye nominal at \$1.23a1.25. The corn market is heavy; sales 90,000 bushels at 7a8 3/8c. Oats lower; sales at 50a52c for State and Western.

MARRIED.

In Nazareth, Aug. 19th, by Rev. Dr. Hoffeditz, Mr. Josiah Goetz and Miss Catharine Darrahn, both of Hamilton.

In the Hamilton Church, Aug. 20th, by the same, Mr. Daniel Heine and Miss Louisa Everit, both of Chesnut Hill.

On the 27th ult. by Rev. E. Townsend, Mr. Linford Ruth & Christianna Heller, both of Hamilton.

In Nazareth, Sept. 2d, by the same, Mr. Isaac Marsh and Miss Emeline J. Van Buskirk, both of Hamilton.

In the Hamilton Church, by the same, Mr. Charles Shafer, of Hamilton and Miss Hannah Kresge, of Chesnut Hill.

DIED.

In Stroudsburg, on the 3d inst. Davis W., son of Philip and Caroline Swartz-wald, aged 11 months.

TRIAL LIST—SEPT. TERM, 1854.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the suggestion of Joseph Kiefer vs. Chas. H. Henney.

Abraham Batts vs. George Batts. Joseph Keller vs. Christopher D. Keller. Abraham Steen vs. Matthew Steen. Philip Huffsmith vs. Wm. F. Edmunds. John C. Briggs vs. Benjamin White. Wm. James vs. Philip Neyhart. Joseph Meyer vs. Joseph J. Postens. Jos. Zimmerman vs. John S. Transue. Wm. Pietrick vs. Robert Huston and Mel-chior Barry.

Wm. S. Wintemute vs. Oliver D. Stone. Daniel Smith vs. John Washburn and Samuel Smith. Gabriel Yetter vs. Chas. J. Price. Nicholas Lisk vs. Frederick Deibler. Reuben A. Hirst vs. Abraham Kresge. Anthony D. Dutot vs. James Staples. Heirs of Frederick Wagner, dec'd. vs. George Staples.

ARGUMENT LIST.

In the matter of the Auditors report upon the account of Charlton Burnett, committee of the person and estate of Isaac Hanna, a lunatic.

Gottlieb Frederick Oehler et al. vs. George Michtley and John Michtley. James Place vs. Benjamin Bannel. In the matter of the report of a Roadview in M. Smithfield township.

In the matter of the report of viewers to vacate and relay a road in N. Smithfield tsp. John Green vs. Jas. N. Durling. Samuel Prantz vs. Joseph Altemose. Chas. S. Paler vs. Wm. Cleary. Greensweigs Executors vs. Jonas Greensweig.

In the matter of the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of James Hollinsheads real estate. Wm. A. Long vs. Kintz & Dietrick. In the matter of the real estate of Joseph Houser, Jr. dec'd. Greensweigs Executors vs. Jonas Greensweig. Washington Overfield vs. Isaac Hanna. In the matter of the Auditors report on the estate of Isaac Hanna, a lunatic.

JURY LIST—SEPTEMBER TERM, 1854.

GRAND JURORS. Chesnut Hill—Jonas Barthold. Eldred—Philip Drumheller. Hamilton—Michael Super. Jackson—Amos Singer. Middle Smithfield—James Gonsales, Jacob Shoemaker, and Gabriel Yetter. Price—Smith Price, Lewis Long and Jacob Price. Polk—Frederick Shupp, Jr. Ross—John Smith, Philip Smith, Wm. Neyhart and Wm. Smith. Stroud—George Scyphers. Stroudsburg—James T. Palmer. Smithfield—David Nigh and C. M. Strunk. Tobyhanna—Geo. Altemose, Philip Huff-man and Wm. Adams. Paradise—Adam Utt and Jacob Kerner.

PETTY JURORS.

Chesnut Hill—Elias Bonser and John Siglin. Conbaugh—Joseph Moyer, Henry Miller. Eldred—Edward Engler, Jacob Smith, Henry Smith and Joseph Kunkle. Hamilton—Samuel Storm, Linford Shoemaker, Rudolph Storm and John Jones. Jackson—Joseph Wolbert. Middle Smithfield—Chas. Tribie, Dim-mick Overfield and Chas. W. Decker. Price—Ezra Ellenwood. Pocono—Daniel Metzgar, A. S. Edinger, Adam Anglemeyer, and James Trach. Smithfield—Jacob Meyer, James Teerpen-ing, Aaron Arnold, Leonard Bartron, and Warren Bush. Stroud—Peter Robeson, John Vanauken, James White, Nicholas Wolfinger, Edward Brown, Jesse Dietrich, Joseph Dunlap, and James Postens, sr. Tobyhanna—Phineas Miller and Freder-ick Knecht.

Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of NOYES, PHELPS & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. L. NOYES, SHERMAN D. PHELPS, ALMON CLARK.

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